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right reason. Any one of these great disputes might easily have led to war had it not been for the Rush-Bagot agreement and the spirit which dictated that famous paper.

Certainly we have ample reasons for bending our every effort to make the Anglo-American Peace Centenary a great and memorable event. Every believer in international friendship must do his share to make of it an object-lesson in the glories of peace. It must be made to appeal to the popular imagination. It will find expression in the statue of George Washington in Westminster Abbey, in the monument to Queen Victoria and the bust of William Pitt in Washington, and in other forms along our northern border and in our chief cities. But, most important of all, it should be the occasion for consummating an unlimited treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and this country. It is far less important that we commemorate a hundred years of accomplished peace than that we lay the foundations, broad and deep, of an unending future of peace. Is it asking too much that Anglo-Saxon statesmanship and prudence consecrate these wondrous years of the century that is past by definitely launching a perpetual peace for all Anglo-Saxon peoples?

The St. Louis Peace Congress.

The preparations for the Fourth American Peace Congress at St. Louis the first three days of May are proceeding rapidly. Mr. Arthur D. Call, director of the organization and propaganda work of the American Peace Society, has just spent about two weeks in St. Louis conferring with the leaders of the Business Men's League and co-operating with them in starting the arrangements. The League has taken up the work of organization most enthusiastically, and has decided to raise \$20,000 for the expenses of holding the Congress.

Hon. Richard Bartholdt, Member of Congress, president of the Missouri Peace Society and president of the United States Group of the Interparliamentary Union, has been chosen president of the Congress. That is a most fitting choice in every way.

Mr. James E. Smith, former president of the Business Men's League, who has been actively associated with a number of important conventions, has been chosen chairman of the Organizing Committee. He, in company with the president of the League, Mr. A. G. Shapleigh, will shortly visit the East to try to secure the attendance at the Congress of a number of prominent public men who are interested in the international peace movement.

An Organizing Secretary will be chosen immediately, and will have his office at the headquarters of the Business Men's League. Dr. Stevens, who was secretary of the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, will probably accept the position, which has been offered him.

Headquarters have been opened in the Business Men's League building and a clerical force installed; a publicity secretary has also been appointed, and a wide campaign of publicity in the interests of the Congress will be carried on in the press of the country.

A General Committee to promote the success of the Congress has already been started and a number of distinguished men have accepted membership on the committee.

The Organizing Committee is planning to try to secure attendance at the Congress of representatives from the South and Central American Republics in order that it may be made in fact what it now is in name—the American Peace Congress. The committee expect that at least 4,000 delegates and others will be in attendance. The committees on entertainment, on program, on transportation and reception will shortly be named.

The first subscription to the fund of \$20,000, which it is proposed to raise, was one of \$1,000, and was made at the opening meeting of the Executive Committee by Mr. Robert McCulloch, of the United Railways Company.

All the Peace Societies and all other organizations interested in the peace movement, including universities and colleges, church organizations, individual churches, commercial associations, labor unions, women's societies, clubs, etc., are urged to send one or more delegates each to the Congress. Let the Congress be made the greatest demonstration for international arbitration and peace ever held.

Sixth Annual Convention of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs.

Delegates from sixteen universities of the East and middle West assembled at Philadelphia, December 27-30, to hold the Sixth Annual Convention of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, which is composed of international students' organizations in the leading institutions of higher learning in the United States and Canada. The gathering was especially noteworthy because of the fact that it marked the completion of the fifth year of the association's existence.

Among the delegates were Egyptian, German, Hindu, Bohemian, Japanese, American, Chinese, Porto Rican, Russian, Swedish, South African, Philippine, and Brazilian students. A woman delegate for the first time attended.

The reports of the officers showed that within five years the association has grown from eight charter organizations to twenty-four regular and six associate chapters, extending across the continent from Harvard and Yale in the East to Stanford and Washington in the far West. The reports also disclosed the fact that a similar organization of German cosmopolitan clubs, the "Verband der Internationalen Studenten-Vereine an deutschen Hochschulen," has been founded as the direct result of the efforts of former American cosmopolitans, and that the Association of Cosmopolitan

Clubs forms one of the constituent national groups of the "Fédération Internationale des Étudiants 'Corda Fratres.'" In fact, the eighth international congress of that federation is to be held under the auspices of the Cornell Cosmopolitan Club, August 29 to September 13 of this year, and is to be the largest world congress of students ever held. An evidence of the interest which this congress is commanding is to be found in the fact that the following men have agreed to serve on the honorary committee of the congress: President-elect Woodrow Wilson; Governor-elect William Sulzer, of New York; U. S. Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton; Dr. Andrew D. White; Director-General John Barrett, of the Pan-American Union; Dr. Benj. F. Trueblood, secretary of the American Peace Society; Director Edwin D. Mead, of the World Peace Foundation; Mayor Wm. J. Gaynor, of New York; Prof. Samuel T. Dutton, of Columbia University; Editor Hamilton Holt, of the *Independent*, and the presidents of practically all the universities at which there is a cosmopolitan club.

Features of the Philadelphia convention were a scholarly address on "Human Brotherhood," by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the noted negro educator; an interesting exposition of the international scope of the work of the World's Christian Student Federation by Charles D. Hurrey, one of John R. Mott's chief aides, and a warm-hearted welcome in behalf of the University of Pennsylvania by the genial provost, Dr. Edgar F. Smith. At the annual banquet some of the noblest sentiments of brotherly love imaginable were given utterance by a Chinese, a Japanese, a Hindu, a Bohemian, and an American—the foreign students bearing testimony to their appreciation of what American college life is doing for them; the American emphasizing the inestimable good that the native student can gain by touching elbows with the man of different color, creed, and politics. On Sunday, December 29, prominent citizens in the City of Brotherly Love opened their homes to the visiting delegates and entertained them at dinner.

For the coming year the presidency will be located at the University of Iowa, the Iowa Cosmopolitan having been requested to elect the chief executive and the treasurer from its midst. Louis P. Lochner, of the University of Wisconsin, for three years general secretary and editor of the *Cosmopolitan Student*, was re-elected editor, but because of his heavy other duties was not a candidate for re-election to the secretaryship. Manual A. Gonzalez, president of the Cornell Cosmopolitan Club, was chosen general secretary. The clubs at the universities of Pennsylvania, Syracuse, Ohio State, and Illinois, at Iowa State College, and at the University of Washington, were commissioned to elect district vice-presidents from their midst. The next convention is to take place at Iowa City, Iowa.

Editorial Notes.

Senator Root's Tolls Bill.

Senator Root, on January 14, introduced a bill providing for the repeal of the clause of the Panama Canal Act which exempts our coastwise ships from paying tolls for the use of the canal. On the 21st he spoke in support

of the bill, showing conclusively that the exemption clause ought to be repealed, as the legislation adopted last summer was, in his judgment, in clear violation of the express terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. This view is taken by a very large number of prominent jurists, public men, and leading newspapers of the country. We have no doubt, from the information that has come to us, that the prevailing sentiment of the nation strongly demands that either this tolls action should be repealed or that the question of the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty should be promptly submitted to arbitration. Secretary Knox's reply to the British note of protest, though presenting the case for our Government in as strong a light as possible under the circumstances, is not likely to change the attitude of the British foreign office, which has given long and careful study to the subject. If this attitude remains unchanged, then there is no honorable course open to us, as we have already said in previous issues, except either to repeal the exemption clause of the canal legislation or to send the controversy without delay to The Hague Court, or to some other form of tribunal which the two governments may agree to set up. There is every reason why the Senate and House should act quickly and not let the present Congress close without the question being rightly disposed of.

Tolls Question to Arbitration.

A mass meeting, organized by the New York Peace Society and the Brooklyn Institute, was held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Sunday afternoon, January 12, to urge upon the Government to refer the Panama Canal tolls controversy to arbitration if an agreement cannot be reached by diplomatic means. The meeting, which was attended by 2,000 people, was presided over by Seth Low. The principal address was made by Hon. James L. Slayden, Member of Congress from Texas. The other speakers were Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and Dr. Talcott Williams. The following resolutions, introduced by A. A. Healy, president of the trustees of the Brooklyn Institute, were adopted:

Whereas, a difference of opinion has developed between Great Britain and the United States in regard to the proper interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, by virtue of which Great Britain waived the right, recognized by an earlier treaty, to share with the United States in the construction of an interoceanic canal; and,

Whereas, this meeting is not prepared to judge as to the equity of the legislation enacted by Congress and approved by President Taft, granting free tolls to American ships engaged in "coastwise trade" of the United States; and,

Whereas, a treaty of arbitration is in force between the United States and Great Britain, by which both governments have definitely agreed to submit to arbi-